JOURNAL OF THE BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY



2005

Liberty Head Nickels 1883 to 1913

See page 8



1895 Liberty Nickel

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JOURNAL OF THE BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Founded in 1989 by Steve Epstein ANA Club Member C-146266

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BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



I write this message on Labor Day weekend and have missed Eileen's deadline by two days! (When I called she was most gracious and gave me an OK on the late copy.) September marks an end of summer (but not hopefully of warm weather) and the start of school for some. This transition may allow more time for numismatic endeavors.

The Summer 2005 ANA Convention was held in San Francisco following a 10th-hour decision to move the venue from San Jose. I complement ANA staff (particularly Brenda Bishop, Convention Manager), the San Jose Coin Club and other convention volunteers for responding to this unavoidable change in location. Overall, I believe numbers of collectors attending were below that which makes a great ANA convention (this was confirmed in discussions with knowledgeable individuals). The West Coast is distant from the eastern and Midwest concentration areas of collectors.

The Barber Society meeting, held on Saturday at ANA, was a great gathering of committed individuals. Consistent with these meetings over the last decade or longer, attendance amounted to about a half dozen collectors. Included in these numbers was our Web Master and a keen collector of Barber Quarters, John Frost. Also in attendance was a new member who has focused on the Barber (aka Liberty Head) Nickel. We can look forward to a nice article on this series from this spirited collector. One added observation: I didn't see many Barbers as I trolled the floor. Others have mentioned this to me from earlier shows. Usually a lack of material signals resistance to selling on the part of those who hold such items. I'm not sure if this is sound logic.

I'm interested in BCCS members adding some insight into the picture of obtaining Barber coins. The question I want answered is: How do you currently obtain Barber coins? I would expect some short notes to Eileen or I which could run one to ten lines and describe sources such as a local dealer, a national newspaper ad, searching through rolls, auctions, etc. I think this question allows for brief responses with minimal writing effort. Certainly, those who are stimulated by this question may write in some detail.

Please enjoy this issue of the <u>Journal</u> and appreciate all the efforts from Editor, Eileen Ribar. Have fun with Barber collecting as well,

Numismatic regards, Phil Carrigan Philrph1892@cs.com



BCCS EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Although the cover photos are of an 1895 Liberty Head Nickel, this issue's main focus is mainly on Barber Half Dollars. Steve Hustad pinpoints and illustrates the different hub types for the Barber halves, and Dan Flood writes about the challenges a collector faces when he/she attempts to complete a set of Barber Halves in VF-XF.

The Liberty Head Nickel is on the cover to accompany Bill Green's informative, fact-filled article, "Liberty Head Nickels: 1883 to 1913," which, as Bill explains, hopes to bring a bit of attention to this often overlooked series which was also designed by Charles Barber.

John Frost has been very busy these past few weeks adding to the BCCS website. Both he and Phil are developing a Barber coin census and rarity survey to be conducted for each series. You can learn the full details of this project on pages 10-11. We look forward to your participation.

A reminder, we've reinstated "Barber Barter" which made its first appearance in the Vol. 1, No. 2 <u>Journal</u> back in the summer of 1989. As initially stated in that issue, this section is a free service available to all BCCS members for the sole purpose of trading Barber coins only in an effort to upgrade or complete their personal collections. Ads are limited to 50 words and should be surface mailed or emailed to me. See page 3 for complete mailing address information. <u>Ads must be received by Dec. 1st to appear in the next issue.</u>

Sample ads: Need 92, 93-O, 94 and 94-O Dimes. Strict XF-AU. Have approx. 200 duplicates AG-XF. Will trade lists. Your name and contact info Wanted - Quarters in XF. Full band must be visible. Name and contact info

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Remember your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to Eileen at the post office or e-mail address on page 3.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS Dec. 1st

The Other Barbers, Part 3

By John Dembinski

Hello again and welcome to my third installment of "The Other Barbers," a series of articles that takes an in-depth look at the many other beautiful coinage designs of Charles E. Barber besides the dimes, quarter dollars and half dollars for which he is most famous. In this issue of the Journal, we will look at two more of Barber's commemorative coinage designs: the Lafayette Dollar of 1900 and the Lewis and Clark Exposition Gold Dollars of 1904 and 1905.

According to *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the "Red Book,") 56th edition, not only was the 1900 Lafayette Dollar the first commemorative coin for the one dollar denomination, it was also the first authorized coinage design to bear a portrait of a former U.S. president. This coin also happens to be America's first "two-headed" coin, if you will. So, as you can see, the Lafayette Dollar is a coin of many "firsts!"

The obverse of this coin features the co-joined busts of our nation's first president, George Washington and that of a French nobleman, the Marquis De Lafayette, who aided Washington and the colonial troops against the British troops of King George III in our struggle for American independence. Encircling the portraits is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the top and LAFAYETTE DOLLAR at the bottom. The *Coin World Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of United States Coins* (2nd edition) claims the obverse design was copied by Barber from Peter L. Krider's 1881 Yorktown Centennial Medal. Can anyone else confirm this?



The reverse of the coin features a statue similar to the monument of General Lafayette which was erected in Paris as a gift from the American people. Around the border of the reverse reads ERECTED BY THE YOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN HONOR OF GEN. LAFAYETTE. At the bottom is PARIS 1900.

The Red Book lists its mintage at 36,026. The coins were struck on Dec. 14, 1899 which was the centennial of Washington's death, and were sold by the Lafayette Memorial Commission for two dollars each.

Speaking of "firsts" and "two-headed" coins, I believe the Lewis and Clark Exposition Gold Dollars of 1904 and 1905 conveniently fit into both categories. The two famous explorers are represented on either side of the coin. Which side is the obverse? Which side is the reverse? Can anyone really know for sure?



Mintage figures are given as 10,025 for the 1904 coin and 10,041 for the 1905 date. The July 2005 *Coin Prices* lists the 1904 at \$1,000 in MS-60, while the 1905 goes for \$1,175 in the same grade. It's still an affordable coin today and within the reach of most collectors of modest means. The coins are a bit pricey, however, in MS-65. The 1904 lists at \$10,500, while the 1905 comes in at \$17,500.

As an interesting aside, a bronze memorial of Sacagawea, the Indian guide who assisted Lewis and Clark on their journey, was erected in Portland, Oregon, financed by the sale of these coins.

That's it for now. Tune in next time for the continuing adventures of Barber's other coins when we will explore some famous coins that were co-designed by Charles E. Barber. Also, if anyone is interested in any of my previously written articles or a photo of yours truly, please visit www.nwdcc.org.

Sources:

A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book), 56th ed., 2003

Coin Prices, July 2005

Coin World Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of United States Coins, 2nd ed., 1998

Coin World Almanac, 7th ed., 2000

Home of the Brave: A Patriot's Guide to American History by John Alexander Carroll, University Press of America, 1976

Liberty Head Nickels: 1883 to 1913

By William Green

I recently joined the Barber Coin Collectors' Society and have since had the opportunity to communicate with our president, Phil Carrigan, and several other members. When I mentioned that my passion is Liberty Head Nickels, everyone told me that the Society needed and wanted to devote a bit more attention to this series. So, appearing below is a reference guide I prepared this past Spring as part of a Lib Nickel presentation for my local (Concord, CA) coin club. I hope you will find it to be entertaining and informative and, if you would like to discuss this topic in more detail, please email me at greenwj@aol.com. I would enjoy hearing from you.

Specifications

- 33 coins in the series
- Mints: Philadelphia all years; Denver and San Francisco 1912
- Designed by Charles Barber
- Wt: 5 grams .750 copper + .250 nickel plain edge
- Mint state and proof all years no proof "D" and "S"

Varieties and Patterns

- Variety 1: "without CENTS" 1883 only
- Variety 2: "with CENTS" 1883 to 1913
- 36 pattern coins from 1881 to 1883 (J 1671 to J 1720)

'83 "W/O CENTS" and Racketeer Nickel

The 1883 "without CENTS" was gold-plated and passed off as a \$5 gold piece. The Mint quickly corrected its error. At the time, many thought the "without CENTS" would become collectable. As a result, the '83 "w/o CENTS" is the most common of the series in MS.

Legendary 1913 Liberty Head Nickel

- Only 5 exist origin remains unknown
- First coin seen at 1920 ANA Convention in Chicago
- Search for a sixth circulating coin in the 1930's greatly stimulated involvement in the hobby

Page 8

- First coin to sell for over \$1 million (1996)
- Two 1913 Liberty Head Nickels were displayed at ANA this summer

Optimal Collecting Grade (OCG)

The optimal collecting grade indicates the grade that delivers the best value along with the highest quality.

• Mint State: MS-64

• Proof: PR-64

Note: For some years the proof issue costs less than its mint state counterpart (Greysheet)

Grading Tips: Mint State

- Look for well-defined "kernels of corn" on the reverse at 7 o'clock for MS-64+
- Check for a well-defined star at 7 o'clock on the obverse
- Be sure there is no wear on the hairlines above Liberty's forehead and over the ear

Fun Facts

- Liberty Nickels are the second of only four in the nickel series (Shield, Liberty, Buffalo, and Jefferson)
- In 1883 there were three distinct nickels minted: Shield, Liberty "with CENTS" and Liberty "without CENTS"
- Liberty Nickels are unique in that the series started and ended with extreme controversy
- A 1913 Liberty Nickel starred in a TV episode of "Hawaii 5-O" titled "The \$100,000 Nickel" which aired 12/11/73

Recommended Resources

- The Complete Guide to Shield and Liberty Head Nickels by Gloria Peters and Cynthia Mohon, copyright 1995, DLRC Press
- Million Dollar Nickels: Mysteries of the Illicit 1913 Liberty Head Nickels Revealed... by Paul Montgomery, Mark Borckardt and Ray Knight. Copyright 2005. Zyrus Press, Inc.
- "Coin Values" supplement to Coin World's 2/07/05 issue
- www.libertynickels.org Liberty Head Nickel Society website
- www.barbercoins.org Barber Coin Collectors Society website

Coming Soon: Barber Coin Census and Rarity Survey

Census and Survey to be conducted for each series

One of the purposes of the BCCS is to provide the membership and other Barber enthusiasts with valuable information about Barber coins. Of course, most of this knowledge is distributed among hundreds of people. One thing that has been asked a number of times is whether the BCCS has any new and updated information about the rarity of the various Barber coins. A number of years ago, the BCCS conducted a rarity survey for circulated Barber dimes, quarters, and halves. The results have previously been published in the Journal (most recently, in Volume 9, #2 (Summer 1998), but were a number of years old even at that time.

With the surging coin market and Barbers becoming harder to find all the time, especially the semi-keys, it is time to update and expand this valuable information. We discussed this and endorsed the idea at the Annual Meeting at the ANA in San Francisco.

We will begin conducting a Census and a Rarity Survey for each of the Barber series, nickels through halves. We will try to expand the number of grades that are included, and will add a few more of the major varieties as well. The project will consist of:

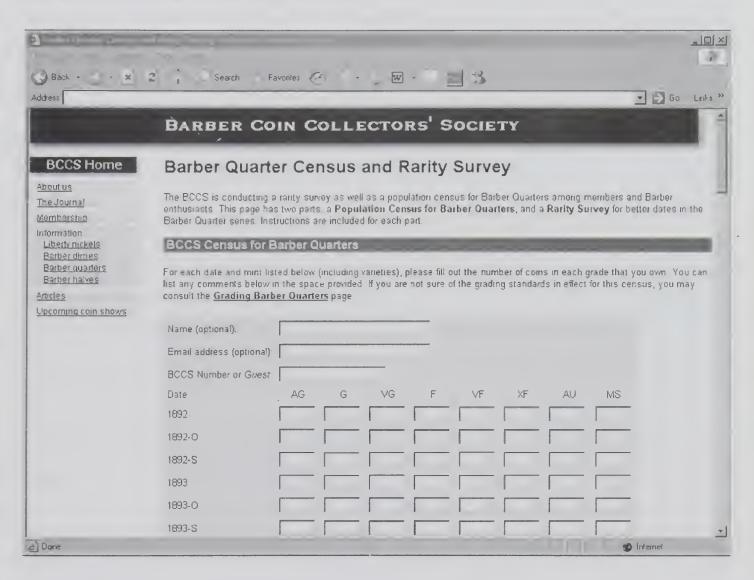
A census where members can report the numbers of the series' coins they have in various grades

A rarity survey where members can express opinions of a particular date's relative rarity in different grades, using standard terminology.

Members will have several options in responding to the survey. There will be a traditional paper survey that can be returned to the BCCS. The BCCS website will also be an option to submit information online.

While the Census will be conducted for every date in a series, the Rarity Survey will probably be reserved for better dates (coins that are not dirt common). It was decided to again concentrate on circulated grades (because the grading firms have their population reports to differentiate the various MS60-70 grades), although the census and survey will likely have a single entry for MS coins.

It is intended to have the Census and Survey forms in the <u>Journals</u>, which can be filled out and returned to <u>Journal</u> Editor and Treasurer Eileen Ribar with the annual dues payment. Alternately, there will be forms on the website which can be filled out online, or downloaded and printed - your choice. Even an Excel spreadsheet will be provided for those with access to that tool. The intent is to make it easy for as many members to participate as possible. The web-based survey may also be open for non-BCCS members with a "guest" designation. We'll see about the details. Below is a sample web page.



It was decided to begin this new project at the end of this year, knowing that to conduct these four surveys will probably take the next couple of years to complete. So we will start next quarter. Still further discussion will take place whether to do one series every six months, or perform two series at a time, once a year (to get the project done faster). Regardless of the details, all BCCS members should expect to see at least one Census/Survey form in the next issue of the Journal.

We hope that you will participate in this very important information-gathering project. If you have any suggestions on major varieties to include in the census, please send email to the BCCS at BCCS@BarberCoins.org. Thank you!

Barber Half Dollar Hub Types Part 7 in a Series

By Steve Hustad

We finish up this 'back to the basics' series with three installments on the noticeable differences that occurred throughout the half dollar series in regards to the hubs, logotypes and mintmark punches that were utilized. We'll start this last set by illustrating the three obverses and the single reverse hub types. When I first did these drawings about fifteen years ago, I began by studying all the coins in my own collection, as well as making a pest of myself at dealers' tables at coin shows. I usually bought something (*too much* my wife says), so I didn't take up their space unnecessarily and both parties 'won' at least.

The halves are interesting in that the series has only one reverse hub, yet three exist for the obverse. Again, the timing is similar to the dime and quarter series - the first change occurring shortly after inception of the new design. I can only speculate that this was likely due to the new design revealing problems with striking early on, a not untypical occurrence throughout the history of any coinage run. The problems were identified and the solutions effected; then again for the third obverse, but more time elapsed this time and the changes were more minor.

In addition to the hub changes discussed below and to 'sweeten the pot' even more, further very minor obverse hub changes have been noted by others for the years 1908 – 1911, and 1912 – 1915, concerning the touching, or not touching of the tops of the "WE" in "IN GOD WE TRUST." I've been unable to detect any of differences myself though. Maybe our membership can enlighten us there? Such minor and ongoing changes are not only possible, but also downright likely, as anyone who has observed the numerous subtle changes in Lincoln's portrait over just a few recent years on our one cent piece – particularly during the years 1969, 1974, 1982, and 2002 - not to mention the composition change to copper plated zinc during 1982 will attest! So on with the illustrations for part 7.

First Plate: Obverse Hub I, 1892 - 1895:

This (and the one that follows) is fairly well known already, but the plate illustrated identifies the two most noticeable and major characteristics of this first hub.

- 1) The most noticeable feature is Liberty's inner ear detail being a lot shorter than in Hub II. Some describe the inner detail as 'incomplete.' It also appears more rounded and softer in detail. This is quite obvious in comparison with later pieces.
- 2) The laurel wreath's leaf tips are far more rounded than the 'pointy leaf' hub II.

3) Other, more minor variations are quite subtle, and mostly unnoticeable, but include things like the main devices being of slightly higher relief, with slightly sharper edges to nearly all details.

Use both numbers 1 & 2 for the quick attribution.

Second Plate: Obverse Hub II, 1896 – 1900:

- 1) Liberty's inner ear detail is 'complete' and extends further upward in an arc, ending in a point.
- 2) The laurel wreath's leaf tips are noticeably more pointed now.
- 3) The main devices are all a little bit 'flatter' and in lower relief overall (preserving die life I'm sure). The headband edges are a bit weaker and often incomplete even on uncirculated specimens. This was also likely done to improve the coin's wearing characteristics. Compare the actual coins for additional minor differences.

Again, use numbers 1 & 2 for quick attribution.

No overlapping years (1895/1896) are noted where both hubs were used to strike the same year's coins. Which is too bad for the variety collector (but maybe someday, we'll find some, and them its 'off to the races!).

Third Plate: Obverse Hub III, 1900 – 1915:

- 1) The inner ear's detail now appears completed and even, it now matches that of the quarters modified in this same year.
- 2) The shape of the inner ear is 'fatter,' with less definition of the lobe (compare with the preceding hub).

No other changes noted. Obviously, the ear detail is the key attribution here. What's fun for collectors this time though is that this and the previous hub type II exists for coins minted in 1900 at all three mints - making these very collectable in my opinion.

Fourth Plate: Reverse Hub I, 1892 - 1915:

There are no attribution points to discuss because I've seen no differences! I'm still looking and do expect to find some one day, but if so, they must be very minor compared to the obverse changes since they've gone unnoticed for so long. The quarter series registered the most dramatic reverse changes, but none of significance here yet...see the one illustration for the image you're already too familiar with!

That's it for this seventh installment. The nights are becoming cool, but the days are still warm here in the upper Midwest, so fall can't be too far off as summer wanes. And fall usually brings more coin shows to attend, more money to spend (on money!), and more opportunities to further unlock the mysteries of the Barber series of coins we all love so much! Next issue – part 8, continuing on with the Barber Half Dollar series, illustrating its various logotype date punches and how to identify them. So, happy hunting until we meet in these pages again next time.



Obverse Hub I: 1892-1895

Benchmark Details:

- 1. Inner ear detail is incomplete; simplified impression.
- 2. Laurel leaf tips are semi-rounded.
- 3. Other very minor differences between this and Type II.

Use feature number 1 for attribution.



Obverse Hub II: 1896-1900

Benchmark Details:

- 1. Inner ear detail is extended upward in a thin arc which ends in a point.
- 2. Laurel leaf tips are more pointed than on Type I.
- 3. Compare actual coins for additional minor changes.

No overlapping noted from Type I to Type II.



Obverse Hub III: 1900-1915

Benchmark Details:

- 1. Inner ear detail completed; now matches the quarter in this respect for this era of the series.
- 2. Shape of ear is 'fatter' with less definition of the lobe (see preceding).

Overlaps with hub Type II for all mints on 1900 dated coins.

NOTE: Minor obverse hub varieties have been reported for 1908-1911 and 1912-1915 concerning the touching and not touching of the tops of WE. I've been unable to tell any difference though.



Reverse Hub I: 1892-1915

Only one hub identified to date though minor variations are sure to be noticed some day.



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1892 PCGS PR 65 DC	\$2,749.99
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1912 PCGS MS 66	\$2,249.99
1916-D PCGS MS 65	\$1,249.99

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1898 PCGS MS 65	\$584.99
1898-S PCGS MS 65	\$2,999.99
1910-S PCGS MS 65	\$2,349.99

BARBER 50C

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Barber Halves in VF-XF One Tough Set to Complete

By Dan Flood

Collecting original, unmolested, Barber halves in grades VF-XF, with the intention of completing the set, has been a passion of mine for about a year now. In addition, I have extended the grade range of my Barber half set to include nice AU certified examples, if they become available in the key and semi key dates. The lack of original material in the VF – XF grade range specifically, is unfathomable.

There always appears to be at least a limited supply of nice, original Barber halves in the lower VG – Fine circulated grades. The same holds true, to a greater extent, for the upper end material Barber halves in MS condition (excluding super, hi-end, gem, mint state coins). To further my point, and putting eye appeal aside for the moment, take a look at any one of my favorite websites for buying Barber halves (i.e. JJ Teaparty, HLRC, DLRC, and Alpine Numismatics), and you'll see the huge selection of certified, MS Barber halves that are available.

Collecting Barber halves in the VF – XF grade range offers the collector many challenges. For one, based on my own experience, the number of certified examples appears to be quite limited (not that certification is a guarantee of originality or even of the correct grade assigned). For this reason, the collector has to learn how to properly grade circulated Barber halves, and also how to distinguish original from unoriginal coins. Buying raw coins is an important aspect of collecting circulated Barber halves.

Other challenges include collecting coins that have "the look," and at acceptable prices. Price and "the look," appear to be the two most important factors in the popularity of the VF – XF grade range. Although Barber halves in AU offer quite a bit more detail and luster, they can be cost prohibitive to the average collector. As a result, there is a huge group of us who collect Barber halves in the VF – XF grade range. These coins still retain quite a bit of detail, sometimes show some luster, and for the most part, are quite affordable to the average collector.

When it comes to price, you can throw away the price guides when it comes to hi-end, original-looking coins. This is true for common date Barber halves, and becomes more apparent with the better date Barber halves. Expect to pay quite a bit more than the "ask" price for nice, original looking coins. Currently, there aren't any Barber halves in the VF – XF grade range that cost more

than about \$1,000.00, excluding the 1904-S and the 1892 micro "O." Even then, the number of Barber halves in the \$600.00 - \$1,000.00 price range is fairly limited; the 1897-O and 1897-S come to mind.

Barber collectors who collect in the VF - XF grade range seek coins that have "the look." When I refer to "the look," I'm referring to coins that have nice original surfaces, dirt in all the right places, and attractive light gray to dark gray toning. When offered for sale, Barber halves that have "the look" see very intense competition amongst Barber half collectors. Next time you go to one of the aforementioned websites and see a Barber half listed with these qualities, see how long the coin remains listed on their website.

Patience and perseverance are what a collector needs when building a Barber half set in VF – XF. Rather than months, it will likely take years to complete a really nice matched set. As previously mentioned, I have included a few AU examples in my VF – XF Barber half set and still, very little progress has been made on the set after a year. For myself, collecting Barber halves in VF – XF is the essence of what coin collecting is all about. Barber halves offer a real challenge. It's a series that I'm very passionate about, not to mention all the friendships that I've developed through collecting such a specialized series. Happy Collecting!



BARBER BITS

I am aware of the three positions known for the "5" on the 1895-O Barber Dime relative to the bust: far, near, and touching. Today I looked at five of these coins and noted two had the "5" touching, three were near, and zero were in the far position. I don't know which, if any, are rare.

The interesting point (at least to me) is that I pulled out three 1894-O Barber Dimes and looked at the date position. I am totally unaware of any varieties here. Surprise! Two coins had the "4" touching the bust and one coin had the "4" in the near position.

Is anyone aware of the variety in date placement? And is it rare? Is it meaningful?

Steve Merrill

Welcome to new member Clint Kucera who wrote "I collect all Barber coins, mostly in mid to upper circulated grades except the rare ones. I like Barbers because they are a challenge and I think they are still a little under-rated. My first Barbers came from my father who saved about a hundred pieces back in the 1950's, mostly worn but there were a couple of cherries. I also picked up a few hundred Barbs metal detecting, mostly dimes 92-S, 95-O, 96-S... Now I mostly fill in the holes from coin shows here in SC and some eBay purchases. I did get a 1914 dime in change back in about 1972."



Here are several more End-of Year Member Survey responses to the question "What are your three favorite Barbers?" More will be given in future issues as space allows.

J. K.:

1897-O NGC-58 50c - Almost impossible to find in this grade

1911-S PCGS-64 25c - very original look

1895-O PCGS-15 10c - the key - nice original coin

Lorens N. Lindberg:

1901-S 10c

1897-O 10c

1896-O 10c I have found these three coins extremely difficult to locate in choice AU grades.

J.J. Arlitt, Jr.:

#1 - all Barber Halves Still affordable and collectable as a set. Enjoy searching and finding (sometimes) better-date halves that are original, full-rimmed and problem-free, especially those that are acurately graded and priced right!

Terry Denman:

- 1) 1895-O 10c Mint State John at DLRC twisted my arm to buy this coin in 1993 and this got me started on collecting Barber coins.
- 2) 1896-S 25c Mint State I purchased the Eliasburg coin in 1996 to start my Barber Quarter collection
- 3) 1905-O "micro O" 10c I just find the "micro O's" interesting

Richard S. Shimkus:

1901-S, 1909-O, 1913-S 25c - very challenging to locate in Fine to Very Fine in original condition with no problems and having a good eye appeal.

Barber Coin Collectors' Society Bylaws

- 1. Promotes the writing and sharing of information on Barber coins to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series; for Society purposes, Barber coins are defined as primarily U.S. dimes, quarters and half dollars designed by Charles E. Barber, and minted from 1892 to 1916.
- 2. Gives Barber hobbyists an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interests.
- 3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, society members and non-members alike.
- 4. Through group purchasing power, can offer its members discounts on numismatic materials relating especially to the collecting of Barber coins.
- 5. Provides members a means to trade their Barbers with other members, in an effort to upgrade or complete their collection.
- 6. Effectively lobbies numismatic shows and events to provide Barber exhibits and space for all Barber dealers to sell their merchandise.
- 7. Promotes the collecting of Barbers and the hobby in general to today's youngsters.
- 8. Offers benefit to all Barber collectors, whether they collect Barber dimes, quarters or halves, graded AG or MS65+.
- 9. Makes sure its members have a say in the organization.
- 10. Is a not-for-profit organization dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purpose.

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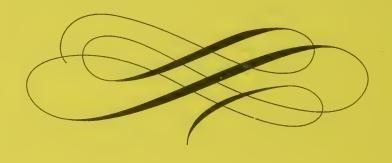
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